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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/826,914	MOROO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ryan R. Yang	2628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6, 14-19, 25-31 and 37-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6, 14-19, 25-31 and 37-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Supplemental-Amendment, filed on 4/26/2007. This action is final.
2. Claims 1-6, 13-19, 25-31 and 37-53 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 3 43, 45, 46 and 48-53 are independent claims. In the Supplemental-Amendment filed 4/26/2007, claims 1, 3, 46, 48, 49 and 51 were amended.
3. This application claims foreign priority dated 11/10/2000.
4. The present title of the invention is "Image display control unit, image display control method, image displaying apparatus, and image display control program recorded computer-readable recording medium" as filed originally.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 1-2, 14, 19, 25-26, 31, 37, 39, 41, 43-44, 46-47, 49-50, 52 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin et al (5,717,939), in view of Patel et al (6,549,214), and further in view of Sakamoto (JP 05119696).
7. As per claim 1, Bricklin et al., hereinafter Bricklin, discloses an image display control unit which displays an image on a display screen, said control unit comprising:
 - a screen size information obtaining section for obtaining information on a display size of said display screen (Figure 13E where X_b and Y_b determine the sizes of the display screen; Figure 24 2436 is the step to determine the size of said display screen);
 - an image information obtaining section obtaining information on vertical and

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horizontal sizes of said image (Figure 13E where Xc and Yc determine the sizes of the image and Figure 24 2425 determine the vertical and horizontal sizes of said image);

an arithmetic section calculating an image magnification ratio so that at least one of said vertical and horizontal sizes of said image substantially conforms with at least one of vertical and horizontal display sizes on the whole of said display screen (Figure 24 2438 calculates image magnification ratio and Xb and Yb are the predetermined sizes to be conform to);

a first storing section associating the calculated magnification ratio with said image and retaining the associated magnification ratio (Figure 24- 2438 and 2440 "This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4); and

a display control section displaying said image at the calculated magnification ratio on said display screen (Figure 24 2446).

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image. It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose a section to obtain the whole screen size, however, this is known in the art as taught by Patel, hereinafter Patel. Patel discloses an image display system in which the display screen size is obtained and scaled (Figure 3, "data processing device 50 ... which determines the number and resolution of displays 60, 62, and 64 and stores the number and resolution of displays 60, 62, and 64 in the configuration data ... apply the proper scaling factor to ensure that the displayed indicia have the same size on displays 60, 62, and 64", column 4, line 53-62).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Patel into Bricklin because Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Patel discloses the size of the whole display screen is obtained in order to fully utilize the whole screen.

Bricklin and Patel disclose an image control unit to display a scaled image. It is noted that Bricklin and Patel does not disclose where the storing section and display control section as claimed. However, this is known in the art as taught by Sakamoto. Sakamoto discloses an image display method wherein "Map data of the designated scale ratio is read from a map data storing medium 5 where plural kinds of map data with the different scale ratios according to areas are stored and the present position of a vehicle is superimposed on the map and screen-displayed. When map data of designated scale ratio does not exist in map data which are stored in the map data storing medium 5 concerning the map showing the area where the vehicle is running, CPU 2 reads map data of the scale ratio which is most closed to the designated scale ratio and screen-displays it so that the user is released from trouble for selecting the scale ratio as much as possible (Abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teach of Sakamoto into Bricklin and Patel because Bricklin and Patel disclose an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Sakamoto discloses the size and position of the image can alternatively obtained in order to flexibly display the image.

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8. As per claim 2, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said arithmetic section calculates image magnification ratios for when said vertical size of said image is set to substantially conform with said vertical display size of said display screen and for when said horizontal size of said image is set to substantially conform with said horizontal display size of said display screen, and selects the larger one of the calculated vertical and horizontal magnification ratios and outputs the selected magnification ratio to said display control section ("The factor by which the size of the entry must be reduced in order for it to fit entirely within the target cell is the smaller of the two ratios Y_c/Y_b and X_c/X_b ", column 13, line 43-45; since reducing the size is seeking the smaller of the two ratios, it is inherent to seek the larger of the two ratios for magnification).

9. As per claims 14 and 19, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 2 and 1, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

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10. As per claims 25 and 26, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claims 13 and 14, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down' event, 'pen down' coordinates, 'pen up' event, 'pen up' coordinates, intervening 'deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

11. As per claim 31, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 19, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down' event, 'pen down' coordinates, 'pen up' event, 'pen up' coordinates, intervening 'deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

12. As per claim 37, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a

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scroll processing section for scrolling said image on said display screen ("Gestures" are pen movements (typically sequences of three strokes or less) that invoke certain specified commands ... single strokes or "flicks" right, left, up or down, which are used for scrolling", column 10, line 8-15).

13. As per claim 39, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 1, supra, and Bricklin further discloses an index image, which is produced by reducing an original image, is displayed as said image on said display screen as said image (Figure 13G 1370 is a reduced image of an original image).

14. As per claim 41, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 39, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a third storing section for associating position information, on location of an image to be displayed, with the original image and retaining the associated position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

15. As per claims 43 and 44, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto disclose an image display control method performing the steps of claims 1 and 2, respectively, and therefore is similarly rejected as claims 1 and 2, respectively.

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16. As per claim 46, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto disclose an image displaying apparatus including the elements listed in claim 1, including a display screen for displaying an image (Figure 13E of Bricklin), and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 1.

17. As per claim 47, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto disclose an image display control method performing the steps of claim 2, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 2.

18. As per claims 49 and 50, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto disclose an image display control program recorded computer-readable recording medium which retains an image display control program for making a computer implement an image display control function to display an image on a display screen of an image displaying apparatus (since Bricklin discloses a computer system with CPU and RAM), said image display control program making the computer function with sections same as claims 1 and 2, respectively, and therefore is similarly rejected as claims 1 and 2, respectively.

19. As per claim 52, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying an image on a display screen with the steps the same as claim 1 and therefore similarly rejected as claim 1.

20. As per claim 54, As per claim 52, Bricklin, Patel and Sakamoto demonstrated all the limitations as in claim 1 and Patel further discloses a display information writing section writing the image magnification ratio and the display position information in said first storing section in response to user input, after said display control section initially displays said part of the original image and prior to said display control section obtaining the display position information and the image magnification ratio from said first storing

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section (Figure 2, item 70 where the scale ratio could be adjusted, also see column 5, line 6-10).

21. Claims 3-4, 15-16, 27-28, 38, 40, 42, 45, 48, 51 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin et al (5,717,939) in view of Serizawa et al. (5,809,183), and further in view of Sakamoto (JP 05119696).

22. As per claim 3, Bricklin discloses an image display control unit which displays an image on a display screen, said control unit comprising:

a character size detecting section obtaining a character size (Figure 13B and Figure 24 2425 determine the sizes of a character of said image);
an arithmetic section calculating magnification ratio of said image on the basis of the character size so that said character in said image is displayed at a predetermined size on said display screen (Figure 24 2438 calculates the magnification ratio and Xb and Yb are the predetermined sizes); and
a display control section for displaying said image at the calculated magnification ratio on said display screen (Figure 24 2446).

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image. It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose scaling depending on the most frequently used characters size, however, this is known in the art as taught by Serizawa et al., hereinafter Serizawa. Serizawa discloses a method of magnification based on the most frequently used character size (column 8, line 40-47).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Serizawa into Bricklin because

Bricklin discloses an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Serizawa discloses the scaling can be based on the most frequently used character in order to optimize the character size.

Bricklin and Serizawa disclose an image control unit to display a scaled image. It is noted that Bricklin and Serizawa do not disclose where the storing section and display control section as claimed. However, this is known in the art as taught by Sakamoto. Sakamoto discloses an image display method wherein "Map data of the designated scale ratio is read from a map data storing medium 5 where plural kinds of map data with the different scale ratios according to areas are stored and the present position of a vehicle is superimposed on the map and screen-displayed. When map data of designated scale ratio does not exist in map data which are stored in the map data storing medium 5 concerning the map showing the area where the vehicle is running, CPU 2 reads map data of the scale ratio which is most closed to the designated scale ratio and screen-displays it so that the user is released from trouble for selecting the scale ratio as much as possible (Abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teach of Sakamoto into Bricklin and Patel because Bricklin and Patel disclose an image display control unit to display a scaled image and Sakamoto discloses the size and position of the image can alternatively obtained in order to flexibly display the image.

23. As per claim 4, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses

said predetermined size is height of said character (Figure 13E where Y_c is the height of the character).

24. As per claims 15-16 Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claims 3-4, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down" event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

25. As per claims 27- 28, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claims 15-16, respectively, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the

associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas""", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose physical construct of a storing section storing the associated values, however, since Bricklin discloses the step of storing the values in a memory, it is inherent that a storing section is used.

It is also noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

26. As per claim 38, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a scroll processing section for scrolling said image on said display screen (typically sequences of three strokes or less) that invoke certain specified commands ... single strokes or "flicks" right, left, up or down, which are used for scrolling", column 10, line 8-15).

27. As per claim 40, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra, and Bricklin further discloses an index image, which is produced by reducing an original image, is displayed as said

image on said display screen as said image (Figure 13G 1370 is a reduced image of an original image).

28. As per claim 42, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 40, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a third storing section associating position information, on location of an image to be displayed, with the original image and retaining the associated position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ""pen down "event, "pen down" coordinates, "pen up" event, "pen up" coordinates, intervening "deltas"", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

It is noted that Bricklin does not explicitly disclose the associated values are stored in a section of a memory, however, it is inherent that a memory can be arbitrarily segmented into separate sectors in order to store values of different parameters.

29. As per claim 45, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose an image display control method performing the steps of claim 3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

30. As per claim 48, Bricklin , Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose an image displaying apparatus including the elements listed in claim 3, including a display screen for displaying an image (Figure 13E of Bricklin), and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

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31. As per claim 51, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose an image display control program recorded computer-readable recording medium which retains an image display control program for making a computer implement an image display control function to display an image on a display screen of an image displaying apparatus, said recording medium making said computer function with same section as claim3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

32. As per claim 53, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying an image on a display screen with the steps the same as claim 3, and therefore is similarly rejected as claim 3.

33. Claims 5, 17 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Chandavakar et al. (5,793,350).

As per claim 5, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra.

Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a display screen. It is noted that Bricklin, Sreizawa and Sakamoto do not explicitly disclose said predetermined size is the number of pixels for the character of height, however, this is known in the art as taught by Chandavarkar et al., hereinafter Chandavakar. Chandavakar discloses a method of scaling a selected image in which the height of the image is expressed in pixels ("a display line counter 50 tracks and stores the current height 52 of a stretched image in pixels as the image is being displayed", column 6, line 16-18).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Chandavakar into Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto because Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a display screen and Chandavakar further discloses the image height can be expressed in pixel number in order to adaptively resize the image.

34. As per claim 17, Bricklin, Serizawa, Sakamoto and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 5, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down' event, 'pen down' coordinates, 'pen up' event, 'pen up' coordinates, intervening 'deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

35. As per claim 29, Bricklin, Serizawa, Sakamoto and Chandavarkar demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 17, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440",

column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include ““pen down “event, “pen down” coordinates, “pen up” event, “pen up” coordinates, intervening “deltas””, column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

36. Claims 6, 18 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Fukushima et al. (6,388,638).

As per claim 6, Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of independent claim 3, supra.

Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a display screen. It is noted that Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto do not explicitly disclose said predetermined size is a field angle in a character height direction, however, this is known in the art as taught by Fukushima et al., hereinafter Fukushima. Fukushima discloses a method of displaying magnified image in which the magnification factor is determined by its field angle (“The field angle information detection circuit 112 detects this field angle information from the video signal, and determines a magnification factor used upon enlargement or reduction of an image in the thin-out/interpolation processing circuits 105R and 105L”, column 14, line 46-50).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Fukushima into Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto because Bricklin, Serizawa and Sakamoto disclose a method of displaying a magnified image on a display screen and Fukushima discloses the

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magnification factor can be determined from its field angle in order not to increase the size of the optical system of the display unit, column 2, line 51-53.

37. As per claim 18, Bricklin, Serizawa, Sakamoto and Fukushima demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 6, supra, and Bricklin further discloses a second storing section for associating display position information, on location of said image on the display screen, with said image and for retaining the associated display position information ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down' event, 'pen down' coordinates, 'pen up' event, 'pen up' coordinates, intervening 'deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

38. As per claim 30, Bricklin, Serizawa, Sakamoto and Fukushima demonstrated all the elements as applied to the rejection of dependent claim 18, supra, and Bricklin further discloses said second storing section associates a display magnification of said image, which is displayed on said display screen, with said image and stores the associated magnification ratio ("This scale factor, together with the original stroke descriptors, are stored in memory as the data content of the target cell at block 2440", column 18, line 1-4, where the stroke descriptors include "'pen down' event, 'pen down' coordinates, 'pen up' event, 'pen up' coordinates, intervening 'deltas'", column 11, line 57-59; these values are used to determine display factor and adjust descriptors for display, Figure 24 2444 and 2445).

Response to Arguments

39. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3 43, 45, 46 and 48-53 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

40. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiries

41. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan R. Yang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7666. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM-5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Ryan Yang
Primary Examiner
April 29, 2007